

Natality

An Overview: 2006

Total Resident Live Births	11,914
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15.8
Median Live Birth Weight (Grams)	3,345
Low Weight Births (Less than 2,500 grams)	838
Low Birth Weight Rate per 1,000 Live Births	70.3
Mean Age of Mother	27
No Prenatal Care (Percentage of Total Single Live Births)	0.8

Starting in 2006, the Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records implemented the 2003 U.S. Standard Certificate of Live Birth. **Please note education, prenatal care, and tobacco use are no longer comparable with past years.** There were 11,914 births to South Dakota residents in 2006, for a crude birth rate of 15.8 per 1,000 South Dakota resident populations.

Resident births increased by 3.9 percent from 2005 when there were 11,466 births. In 2006, 51.0 percent of the babies born were male and 49.0 percent were female. Racially, white births were 51.2 percent male and 48.8 percent female; American Indian births were 50.2 percent male, 49.8 percent female.

The low birth weight rate per 1,000 live births increased from 66.1 in 2005 to 70.3 in 2006. This was a 6.4 percent increase from the 2005 low birth weight rate.

Table 8, below and Figure 2, page 20, display the live births and crude birth rates for the United States and South Dakota for the past 20 years. As the illustrations indicate, South Dakota's birth rate remains above the national average.

Table 8
Resident Live Births and Crude Birth Rates, South Dakota and United States, 1987-2006

Year	United States		South Dakota	
	Number	Crude Rate	Number	Crude Rate
2006	*4,269,000	*14.3	11,914	15.8
2005	4,143,000	14.0	11,466	15.2
2004	4,112,052	14.0	11,339	15.0
2003	4,089,950	14.1	11,022	14.6
2002	4,021,726	13.9	10,698	14.2
2001	4,025,933	14.5	10,475	13.8
2000	4,058,814	14.7	10,346	13.7
1999	3,959,417	14.5	10,516	15.1
1998	3,941,553	14.6	10,281	14.8
1997	3,880,894	14.5	10,168	14.6
1996	3,891,494	14.7	10,469	15.0
1995	3,899,589	14.8	10,470	15.0
1994	3,952,767	15.2	10,504	15.1
1993	4,000,240	15.5	10,718	15.4
1992	4,065,014	15.9	11,007	15.8
1991	4,110,907	16.3	10,930	15.7
1990	4,158,212	16.7	10,987	15.8
1989	4,040,958	16.4	11,072	15.5
1988	3,909,510	16.0	11,185	15.7
1987	3,809,394	15.7	11,482	16.2

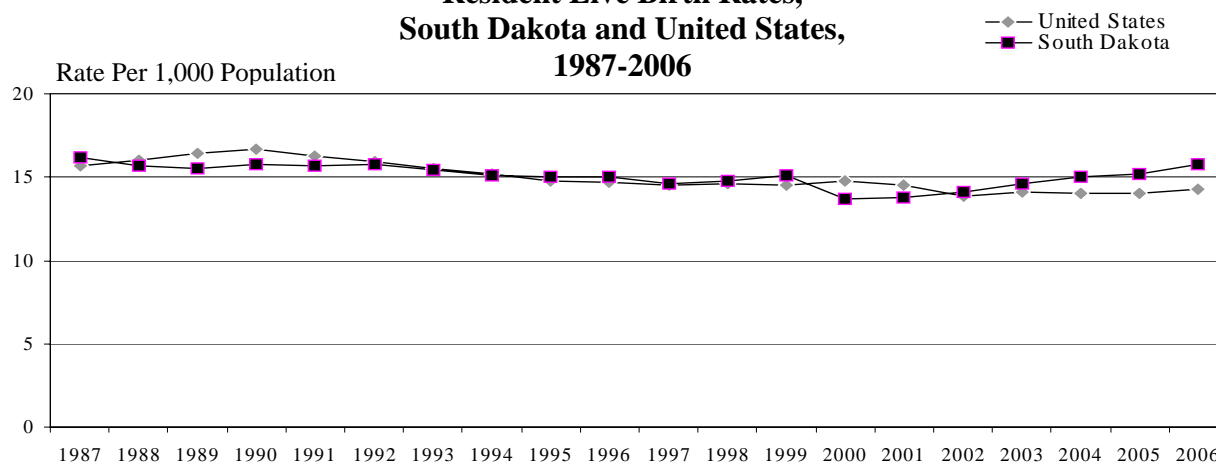
Note: *U.S. data are provisional.

The decrease in the South Dakota crude rate in 2000 is at least partially due to the change in population from the 2000 census.
Crude birth rates are per 1,000 population.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 2
Resident Live Birth Rates,
South Dakota and United States,
1987-2006



Note: 2006 U.S. data are provisional.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Births by Race

Table 9 shows the number and percent of resident births by mother's race since 1987. In 2006, the percentage of births to whites increased by 0.5 percent, while the percentage of births for American Indians decreased by 3.7 percent. The percentage of births to other races increased by 10.7 percent.

In 2003, the South Dakota Department of Health (SDDOH) began utilizing the multiple race data on the birth certificate for the mother and father. Therefore, in order to assign a single race to each mother, the SDDOH allocated multiple races into one single race. The methods used for this allocation can be found on page 225. Consequently, it should be noted that any changes illustrated in Table 9 beginning in 2003 in the racial breakdown of mothers should be interpreted with this reporting change in mind.

Table 10, on the next page, shows a more detailed racial breakdown since these changes were implemented in 2003. These specific racial groups were not all possible prior to 2003.

Table 9
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Race,
1987-2006

Births		White		American Indian		Other	
Year	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	11,914	9,371	78.7	2,160	18.1	365	3.1
2005	11,466	8,974	78.3	2,155	18.8	322	2.8
2004	11,339	8,924	78.7	2,100	18.5	313	2.8
2003	11,022	8,642	78.4	2,091	19.0	289	2.6
2002	10,698	8,648	80.8	1,805	16.9	244	2.3
2001	10,475	8,469	80.8	1,770	17.0	233	2.2
2000	10,346	8,416	81.3	1,682	16.3	245	2.4
1999	10,516	8,658	82.3	1,665	15.8	192	1.8
1998	10,281	8,383	81.5	1,716	16.7	181	1.8
1997	10,168	8,412	82.7	1,538	15.1	218	2.1
1996	10,469	8,655	82.7	1,632	15.6	181	1.7
1995	10,470	8,684	82.9	1,564	14.9	221	2.1
1994	10,504	8,771	83.5	1,533	14.6	197	1.9
1993	10,718	8,822	82.3	1,720	16.0	173	1.6
1992	11,007	9,090	82.6	1,739	15.8	159	1.4
1991	10,930	9,068	83.0	1,665	15.2	132	1.2
1990	10,987	9,165	83.4	1,668	15.2	154	1.4
1989	11,072	9,163	82.8	1,753	15.8	156	1.4
1988	11,185	9,343	83.5	1,696	15.2	146	1.3
1987	11,482	9,642	84.0	1,695	14.7	145	1.3

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

In 2006, 78.7 percent of South Dakota resident births were white, 18.1 percent were American Indians, 1.8 percent were black, and 1.2 percent were Asian.

Table 10
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Race, 2003-2006

Births		White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
Year	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	11,914	9,371	78.7	2,160	18.1	212	1.8	147	1.2	24	0.2
2005	11,466	8,974	78.3	2,155	18.8	153	1.3	116	1.0	53	0.5
2004	11,339	8,924	78.7	2,100	18.5	154	1.4	142	1.3	17	0.1
2003	11,022	8,642	78.4	2,091	19.0	131	1.2	134	1.2	24	0.2

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Births by Ethnicity

Table 11, displays the number and percent of resident births by ethnicity of mother since 1997. In 2006, the percentage of births to non-Hispanic mothers was 96.6 percent, while the percentage of births to Hispanic mothers was 3.3 percent. Overall, the percent of Hispanic births has been increasing since 1997 with a percent increase of 135.7 percent, while the percent of non-Hispanic births has been decreasing since 1997 with a percent decrease of 1.9 percent.

Table 11
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Ethnicity of Mother, 1997-2006

Births		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
Year	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	11,914	11,504	96.6	398	3.3
2005	11,466	11,070	96.5	392	3.4
2004	11,339	10,936	96.4	395	3.5
2003	11,022	10,682	96.9	340	3.1
2002	10,698	10,380	97.0	317	3.0
2001	10,475	10,211	97.5	257	2.5
2000	10,346	10,109	97.7	225	2.2
1999	10,516	10,331	98.2	178	1.7
1998	10,281	10,126	98.5	154	1.5
1997	10,168	10,018	98.5	141	1.4

Note: Failure of ethnicity of mother to add to the total is due to unknown ethnicity contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 12
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Ethnicity and Race, 2006

Births		Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
Race	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,914	11,504	96.6	398	3.3
White	9,371	9,049	96.6	315	3.4
American Indian	2,160	2,099	97.2	60	2.8
Black	212	208	98.1	4	1.9
Asian	147	142	96.6	5	3.4
Other	6	4	66.7	2	33.3

Note: Failure of ethnicity to add to the total is due to unknown ethnicity contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Multiple Births

Table 13, on the right, displays resident multiple births for the last ten years. The highest number of twins happened in 2006 with 188 sets of twins born. The highest number of triplets happened in 2002 with seven sets of triplets born.

Table 13
South Dakota Resident Multiple Live Births, 1997-2006

Year of Birth	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets
2006	188	2	0
2005	143	3	1
2004	182	5	0
2003	153	1	0
2002	159	7	0
2001	166	4	0
2000	118	6	1
1999	138	5	0
1998	143	3	1
1997	115	3	0

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

South Dakota Resident and Occurrence Births

Table 14 shows that of the 11,914 South Dakota resident births in 2006, 9,371 were to white women while 2,160 were to American Indian women. Of the 11,914 births, 451 occurred out of state. The four states where the majority of these births occurred are bordering states. The percent of births occurring in each are as follows:

- Iowa-1.2 Percent
- Minnesota-0.4 percent
- Nebraska-0.5 percent
- North Dakota-1.4 percent

In comparison, Table 15 shows 923 of the 12,386 births occurring in South Dakota during 2006 were to non-residents of South Dakota. Of the 12,386 live births occurring in South Dakota 9,893 were to white women while 2,106 were to American Indian women.

Attendant During Birth

South Dakota physicians and certified nurse midwives attended 92.2 percent and 7.2 percent of the births respectively. In 2006, home births represented 0.2 percent of South Dakota resident live births. In 2005, home births represented 0.3 percent of South Dakota resident live births.

Birth Weight

Low birth weight (LBW) is defined as live births with a weight less than 2,500 grams or five pounds eight ounces. The data in Table 16, on the next page, indicates that in 2006 the majority of births fell into the 3,000 to 3,499 gram or 3,500 to 3,999 gram category. This is consistent with data from the past several years.

Table 14
South Dakota Resident Live Births by State in Which Birth Occurred and Mother's Race, 2006

	Total	Race of Mother		
		White	American Indian	Other
Total	11,914	9,371	2,160	365
South Dakota	11,463	9,057	2,034	355
North Dakota	161	78	82	0
Iowa	145	136	2	7
Nebraska	64	25	37	2
Minnesota	51	51	0	0
Colorado	7	4	2	1
All Other	23	20	3	0

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 15
Live Births Occurring in South Dakota by Mother's Resident State and Race, 2006

	Total	Race of Mother		
		White	American Indian	Other
Total	12,386	9,893	2,106	368
South Dakota	11,463	9,057	2,034	355
Minnesota	278	256	17	3
Iowa	263	255	5	3
Nebraska	208	164	41	3
Wyoming	107	103	2	2
North Dakota	41	36	4	1
Montana	5	4	1	0
All Other	21	18	2	1

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records.

In 2006, there were 838 low weight births or 7.0 percent of all South Dakota resident live births. When looking at race, 6.8 percent of white babies and 7.7 percent of American Indian babies were low birth weight in 2006. In comparison, in 2005 white and American Indian low birth weight births were 6.5 and 6.5 percent, respectively.

Table 16
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Birth Weight and Mother's Race, 2006

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Total		Race of Mother					
			White		American Indian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-499	15	0.1	9	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.3
500-999	42	0.4	30	0.3	12	0.6	0	0.0
1,000-1,499	78	0.7	49	0.5	21	1.0	8	2.2
1,500-1,999	148	1.2	113	1.2	31	1.4	4	1.1
2,000-2,499	555	4.7	440	4.7	98	4.5	16	4.4
2,500-2,999	1,991	16.7	1,556	16.6	341	15.8	90	24.7
3,000-3,499	4,584	38.5	3,645	38.9	787	36.4	146	40.0
3,500-3,999	3,433	28.8	2,712	28.9	632	29.3	82	22.5
4,000-4,499	923	7.7	717	7.7	189	8.8	17	4.7
4,500-4,999	125	1.0	90	1.0	34	1.6	1	0.3
5,000 & Over	10	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0
Total	11,914	100.0	9,371	100.0	2,160	100.0	365	100.0
Median birth weight in grams	3345		3345		3377		3232	
Mean birth weight in grams	3314		3317		3329		3165	
Modal birth weight in grams	3459		3459		3317		3232	

Note: Failure of the races and birth weights to add to the total is due to unknown races and birth weights contained in the total birth column and row.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 17, below, shows a more detailed racial breakdown by birth weight from 2003 to 2006. For all races, the majority of births fell into the 3,000 to 3,499 grams or 3,500 to 3,999 grams, except blacks whose second highest birth weight group was 2,500 to 2,999 grams.

From 2003 to 2006 there were 3,117 low

weight births or 6.8 percent of all South Dakota resident live births. Asian mothers had the highest percent of low birth weight babies with 8.2 percent, followed by blacks with 8.0 percent low birth weight and American Indians with 7.3 percent low birth weight. Whites had the lowest percent of low birth weight babies from 2003 to 2006 with 6.6 percent.

Table 17
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Birth Weight and Mother's Race, 2003-2006

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-499	60	0.1	41	0.1	17	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.9
500-999	191	0.4	134	0.4	48	0.6	5	0.8	4	0.8	0	0.0
1,000-1,499	276	0.6	190	0.5	75	0.9	7	1.1	4	0.8	0	0.0
1,500-1,999	581	1.3	453	1.3	110	1.3	6	0.9	7	1.3	5	4.3
2,000-2,499	2,009	4.4	1,565	4.4	373	4.4	33	5.1	28	5.4	8	6.8
2,500-2,999	7,311	16.0	5,732	16.0	1,289	15.2	153	23.5	112	21.5	19	16.2
3,000-3,499	17,311	37.8	13,697	38.1	3,063	36.0	271	41.7	218	41.8	48	41.0
3,500-3,999	13,597	29.7	10,780	30.0	2,522	29.6	140	21.5	115	22.0	30	25.6
4,000-4,499	3,779	8.3	2,910	8.1	808	9.5	27	4.2	30	5.7	3	2.6
4,500-4,999	558	1.2	377	1.0	170	2.0	6	0.9	4	0.8	1	0.9
5,000 & Over	48	0.1	28	0.1	18	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.9
Total	45,741	100.0	35,911	100.0	8,506	100.0	650	100.0	522	100.0	117	100.0
Median birth weight in grams	3374		3374		3402		3232		3232		3274	
Mean birth weight in grams	3332		3332		3353		3189		3205		3200	
Modal birth weight in grams	3289		3289		3459		3175		3119		3062	

Note: Failure of the races and birth weights to add to the total is due to unknown races and birth weights contained in the total birth column and row.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 18, below, shows resident births by birth weight and mother's ethnicity. The majority of births for both non-Hispanic and Hispanic mothers fell into the 3,000 to 3,499 grams or 3,500 to 3,999 grams category.

When looking at ethnicity, 7.0 percent of non-Hispanic babies and 8.3 percent of Hispanic babies were low birth weight in 2006.

Table 18
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Birth Weight and Mother's Ethnicity, 2006

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Total		Ethnicity of Mother			
			Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-1,999	283	2.4	273	2.4	10	2.5
2,000-2,499	555	4.7	530	4.6	23	5.8
2,500-2,999	1,991	16.7	1,925	16.7	64	16.1
3,000-3,499	4,584	38.5	4,415	38.4	166	41.7
3,500-3,999	3,433	28.8	3,324	28.9	104	26.1
4,000-4,499	923	7.7	897	7.8	26	6.5
4,500-4,999	125	1.0	123	1.1	2	0.5
5,000 & Over	10	0.1	8	0.1	2	0.5
Total	11,914	100.0	11,504	100.0	398	100.0
Median birth weight in grams	3345		3345		3317	
Mean birth weight in grams	3314		3316		3278	
Mode birth weight in grams	3459		3459		3572	

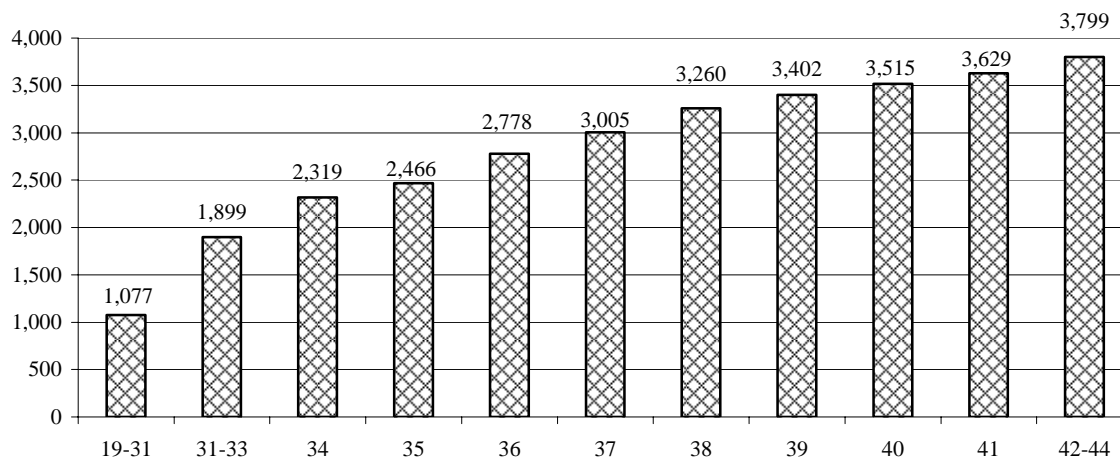
Note: Failure of the ethnicity and birth weights to add to the total is due to unknown ethnicity and birth weights contained in the total birth column and row.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 3, below, shows live births by gestation and median birth weight. Overall,

the longer the weeks of gestation the higher the median birth weight gets.

Figure 3
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Gestation and Median Birth Weight, 2006

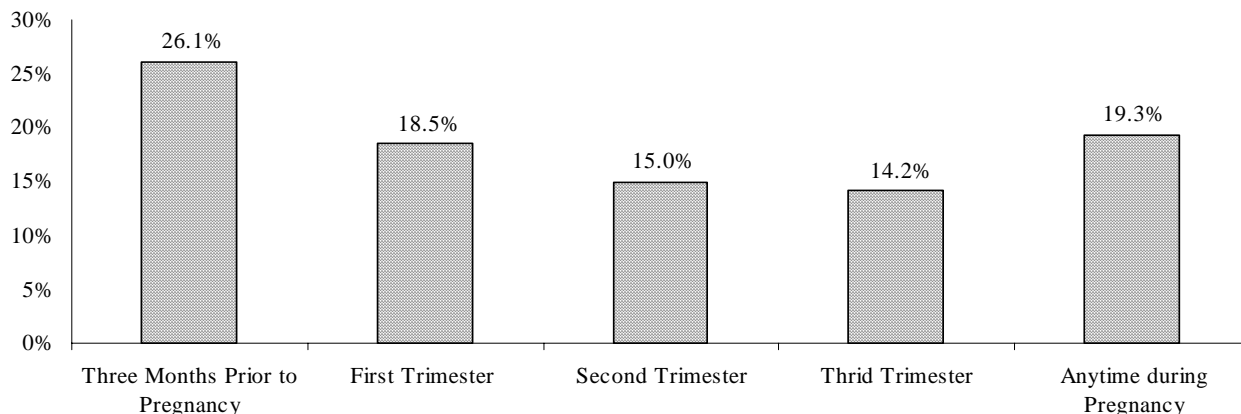


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 4, below, illustrates the percent of mothers who smoked. The highest percentage of mothers stated they smoked

three months prior to pregnancy. However, 14.2 percent of mothers stated they still smoked during the third trimester.

Figure 4
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Cigarette Smoking Status of the Mother, 2006



Note: For purposes of reporting cigarette smoking status during this pregnancy, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

In 2006, 70.5 percent of low birth weight infants in South Dakota were born preterm. Preterm birth is among the leading causes of infant death¹.

Table 19, below, displays preterm and full term low birth weight births to South Dakota residents by mother's age.

Table 19
South Dakota Resident Preterm and Full Term Births Less Than 2,500 Grams by Mother's Age, 2006

Mother's Age	Weeks of Gestation							
	Total		Less than 32 Weeks		32 to 36 Weeks		37 and Above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 18 Years	24	100.0	6	25.0	14	58.3	4	16.7
18-19 Years	59	100.0	15	25.4	28	47.5	16	27.1
20-24 Years	246	100.0	36	14.6	130	52.8	80	32.5
25-29 Years	276	100.0	47	17.0	146	52.9	82	29.7
30-34 Years	145	100.0	17	11.7	89	61.4	38	26.2
35 + Years	88	100.0	12	13.6	51	58.0	24	27.3
Total	838	100.0	133	15.9	458	54.7	244	29.1

Note: Failure to add up to 838 because of 3 unknown gestations.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 20, on the next page, displays preterm and full term low birth weight births to South Dakota residents by mother's race. From 2003 to 2006, 69.3 percent of low birth weight infants in South Dakota were born preterm.

American Indian low birth weight infants were born preterm from 2003 to 2006. That was followed by 69.8 percent of Asian low birth weight infants, 68.9 percent of white low birth weight infants, and 61.5 percent of black low birth weight infants who were born preterm from 2003 to 2006.

When looking at race, 71.4 percent of

Table 20
South Dakota Resident Preterm and Full Term Births Less Than 2,500 Grams by
Mother's Race, 2003-2006

Mother's Race	Weeks of Gestation							
	Total		Less than 32 Weeks		32 to 36 Weeks		37 and Above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	2,383	100.0	393	16.5	1,249	52.4	733	30.8
American Indian	623	100.0	145	23.3	300	48.2	176	28.3
Black	52	100.0	13	25.0	19	36.5	19	36.5
Asian	43	100.0	7	16.3	23	53.5	13	30.2
Other	14	100.0	1	7.1	10	71.4	3	21.4
Total	3,117	100.0	559	17.9	1,601	51.4	946	30.3

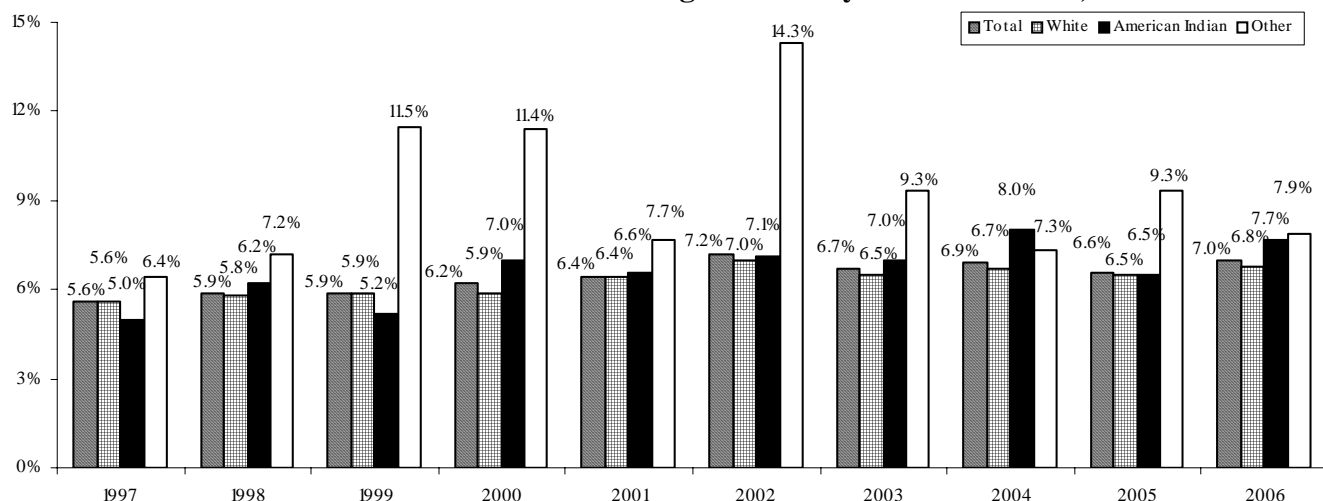
Note: Failure to add up to 3,117 because of 11 unknown gestation.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 5, below, compares the low birth weight babies by race of mother from 1997 to 2006. In 2006, white women accounted for 641 or 6.8 percent of low birth weight babies. American Indian women accounted for 167 or 7.7 percent of low birth weight

babies. In 2006, there was a 4.6 percent increase in white low birth weight babies while among American Indians there was a 18.5 percent increase in low birth weight babies.

Figure 5
South Dakota Resident Low Birth Weight Births by Race of Mother, 1997-2006



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Mother's Age and Race

Table 21, on the next page, illustrates that women aged 25 to 29 accounted for the largest percentage of South Dakota resident births in 2006, at 32.6 percent. Women less than 20 years of age comprised 9.6 percent of the total resident births. White women less than 20 years of age accounted for 6.7 percent of the total white births. American Indian women of the same age constituted

21.9 percent of the total American Indian births. Black women of the same age accounted for 9.4 percent of the total black births. The median ages for white, American Indian, black, and Asian mothers were 27, 23, 25, 28 years of age, respectively. The modal ages were 26, 20, 20, 26 years of age, respectively.

Table 21
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Race, 2006

Age of Mother	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 18	329	2.8	153	1.6	168	7.8	7	3.3	1	0.7	0	0.0
18-19 Years	805	6.8	481	5.1	304	14.1	13	6.1	5	3.4	1	16.7
20-24 Years	3,288	27.6	2,331	24.9	832	38.5	81	38.2	34	23.1	2	33.3
25-29 Years	3,885	32.6	3,290	35.1	478	22.1	62	29.2	48	32.7	2	33.3
30-34 Years	2,396	20.1	2,076	22.2	242	11.2	34	16.0	41	27.9	1	16.7
35-39 Years	1,001	8.4	861	9.2	112	5.2	12	5.7	14	9.5	0	0.0
40 & over	210	1.8	179	1.9	24	1.1	3	1.4	4	2.7	0	0.0
Total	11,914	100.0	9,371	100.0	2,160	100.0	212	100.0	147	100.0	6	100.0

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to unknown races contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 22, right, displays resident births by mothers age and ethnicity. Non-Hispanic women less than 20 years of age accounted for 9.4 percent of total non-Hispanic births, while Hispanic women less than 20 accounted for 13.8 percent of total Hispanic births. Non-Hispanic women aged 25 to 29 accounted for the largest percentage of total non-Hispanic births at 32.8 percent, while Hispanic women aged 20 to 24 accounted for the largest percentage of total Hispanic births at 33.2 percent.

Table 22
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's Age and Ethnicity, 2006

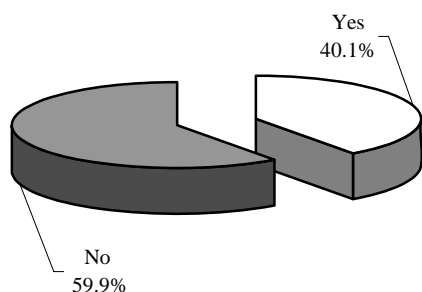
Age of Mother	Total		Ethnicity of Mother			
			Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 18	329	2.8	311	2.7	18	4.5
18-19 Years	805	6.8	768	6.7	37	9.3
20-24 Years	3,288	27.6	3,150	27.4	132	33.2
25-29 Years	3,885	32.6	3,772	32.8	109	27.4
30-34 Years	2,396	20.1	2,329	20.2	66	16.6
35-39 Years	1,001	8.4	970	8.4	30	7.5
40 & over	210	1.8	204	1.8	6	1.5
Total	11,914	100.0	11,504	100.0	398	100.0

Note: Failure of the ethnicity to add to the total is due to unknown ethnicity contained in the total birth column.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 6, below, displays the percent of South Dakota resident live births by WIC Status. Almost half, 40.1 percent, of births are on WIC.

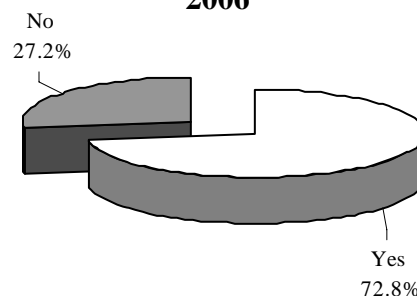
Figure 6
South Dakota Resident Live Births by WIC Status, 2006



Note: For purposes of reporting WIC status, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 7, below, displays breastfeeding status at time of discharge. The majority, 72.8 percent, stated they were breastfeeding at time of discharge from the hospital.

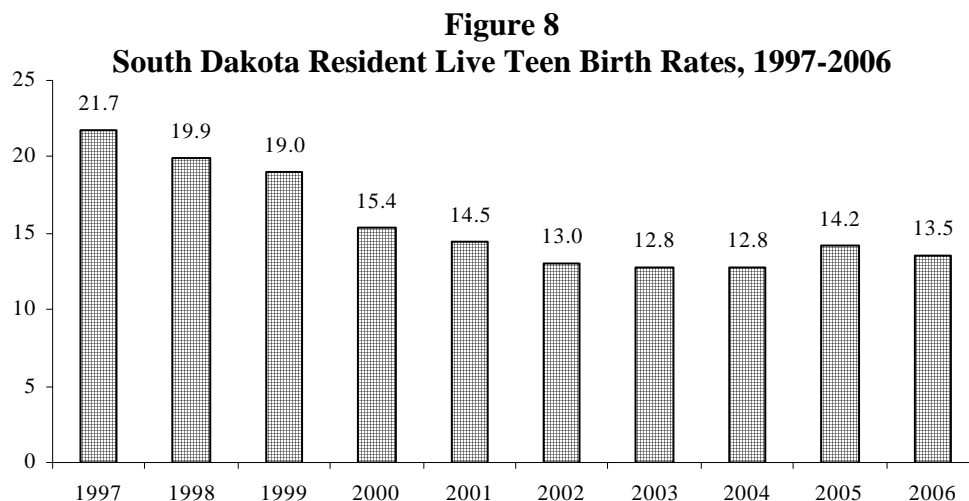
Figure 7
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Breastfeeding Status at Time of Discharge, 2006



Note: For purposes of reporting breastfeeding status at time of discharge, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Figure 8, below, illustrates South Dakota resident teen births (17 years old and younger) as a rate from 1997 through 2006. In 2006, the teen birth rate was 13.5. This shows a 4.9 percent decrease in the teen

birth rate from 2005 to 2006. Since 1997, there had been a decline in the number of teen births. From 1997 to 2006 there was a 37.8 percent decrease in the teen birth rate.



Note: Rates are per 1,000 female population ages 14-17.
Rates from 1997-1999 are based on the 1990 census. Rates from 2000-2006 are based on the 2000 census.
For purposes of reporting birth rates, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Prenatal Care

Table 23, below, shows the number and percentage of South Dakota resident single live births and when the mothers started prenatal care in 2006. Almost 70 percent of mothers initiated care in the first trimester - 73.7 percent of white mothers, 48.4 percent of American Indian mothers, 43.8 percent of black mothers, and 62.5 percent of Asian

Asian mothers. Less than one percent did not obtain prenatal care at all - 0.3 percent of white mothers, 3.2 percent of American Indian mothers, 1.0 percent black mothers and 1.4 percent Asian mothers. Due to a change in reporting, data in this table are not comparable to data prior to 2006.

Table 23
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began
and Mother's Race, 2006

Trimester Prenatal Care Began	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First	8,015	68.4	6,795	73.7	1,030	48.4	91	43.8	90	62.5	2	33.3
Second	2,742	23.4	1,859	20.2	743	34.9	88	42.3	40	27.8	2	33.3
Third	558	4.8	284	3.1	248	11.6	20	9.6	4	2.8	1	16.7
None	98	0.8	25	0.3	69	3.2	2	1.0	2	1.4	0	0.0
Unknown	309	2.6	254	2.8	39	1.8	7	3.4	8	5.6	1	16.7
Total	11,722	100.0	9,217	100.0	2,129	100.0	208	100.0	144	100.0	6	100.0

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to the unknown races contained in the total birth column.
For purposes of reporting prenatal care, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 24, below, displays when mothers began prenatal care by the ethnicity of the mother. The majority of non-Hispanic mothers, 69.2 percent, and Hispanic

mothers, 45.9 percent, began prenatal care in their first trimester. Less than one percent of non-Hispanic and one percent of Hispanic mothers did not obtain prenatal care at all.

Table 24
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began and Mother's Ethnicity, 2006

Trimester Prenatal Care Began	Total		Ethnicity of Mother			
			Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
First	8,015	68.4	7,830	69.2	180	45.9
Second	2,742	23.4	2,591	22.9	147	37.5
Third	558	4.8	509	4.5	48	12.2
None	98	0.8	94	0.8	4	1.0
Unknown	309	2.6	295	2.6	13	3.3
Total	11,722	100.0	11,319	100.0	392	100.0

Note: Failure of the races to add to the total is due to the unknown ethnicities contained in the total birth column.
For purposes of reporting prenatal care, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 25, below, indicates that 17.5 percent of pregnancies resulting in low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams) had fewer than five prenatal care visits; 35.5 percent

of American Indian and 12.6 percent of the white low birth weight babies were born to mothers with fewer than five prenatal care visits.

Table 25
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits and Mother's Race for Low Birth Weight Babies, 2006

Number of Prenatal Care Visits	Total		Race of Mother					
			White		American Indian		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	15	2.0	4	0.7	11	7.2	0	0.0
1-4	114	15.5	66	11.9	43	28.3	5	19.2
5-9	332	45.2	242	43.5	74	48.7	15	57.7
10-14	205	27.9	184	33.1	16	10.5	5	19.2
15-19	40	5.4	36	6.5	4	2.6	0	0.0
20+	13	1.8	13	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Stated	16	2.2	11	2.0	4	2.6	1	3.8
Total	735	100.0	556	100.0	152	100.0	26	100.0

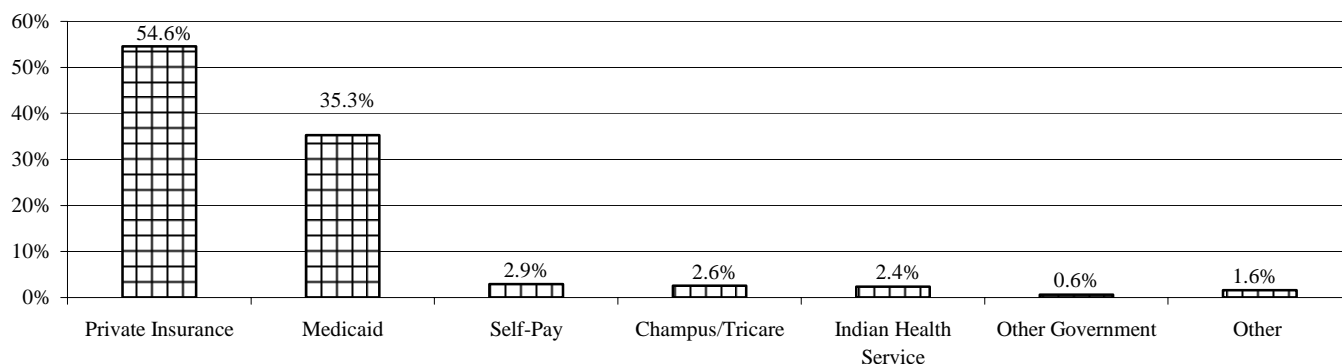
Note: For purposes of calculating prenatal care, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Payment Type

Figure 9, on the next page illustrates the percent of births by payment type. In 2006 the majority of births, 54.6 percent, were

paid by private insurance. The second highest payment type was Medicaid with 35.3 percent.

Figure 9
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Payment Type, 2006



Note: For purposes of reporting payment type, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Infections Present and/or Treated

Table 26, below, displays resident births by infections present and/or treated during mother's pregnancy by race. American Indian mothers had the highest percent of infections present and/or treated during pregnancy with 8.7 percent. Black mothers

had the second highest percent of infections present and/or treated during pregnancy with 5.3 percent. Asian mothers had 2.9 percent followed closely by white mothers with 2.1 percent of infections present and/or treated during pregnancy.

Table 26
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Infections
Present and/or Treated During This Pregnancy by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chlamydia	213	1.9	75	0.8	133	6.3	4	1.9	1	0.7	0	0.0
Genital herpes*	99	0.9	74	0.8	21	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.4	0	0.0
Hepatitis C	19	0.2	12	0.1	6	0.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hepatitis B	14	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.1	4	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gonorrhea	13	0.1	2	0.0	10	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Syphilis	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rubella	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Toxoplasmosis	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No infections	11,127	96.6	8,845	97.9	1,931	91.3	195	94.7	134	97.1	6	100.0

Note: For purposes of reporting infections present and/or treated during this pregnancy, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, genital herpes is comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Medical History Factors

Table 27, on the next page, lists the medical history factors for South Dakota resident mothers for 2006. Black mothers had the highest percent with 29.1 percent, followed by the Asian mothers with 28.6 percent.

White mothers and American Indian mothers had 27.6 and 26.9 percent of medical history factors associated with pregnancies, respectively.

Table 27
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Mother's
Medical History Factors for this Pregnancy by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Mother had a previous cesarean delivery	1,361	11.8	1,069	11.8	249	11.8	26	12.6	14	10.0	0	0.0
Hypertension, gestational	629	5.4	516	5.7	97	4.6	11	5.3	4	2.9	1	16.7
Diabetes, gestational	563	4.9	430	4.7	110	5.2	10	4.9	11	7.9	0	0.0
Previous preterm births	382	3.3	258	2.8	111	5.2	7	3.4	6	4.3	0	0.0
Other previous poor pregnancy outcomes	375	3.2	281	3.1	82	3.9	9	4.4	2	1.4	0	0.0
Hypertension, pre-pregnancy*	152	1.3	126	1.4	23	1.1	2	1.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Diabetes, pre-existing	90	0.8	62	0.7	27	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Fertility-enhancing drugs, artificial insemination or intrauterine insemination	83	0.7	81	0.9	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Hypertension, eclampsia	39	0.3	28	0.3	6	0.3	1	0.5	4	2.9	0	0.0
Hypertension, unknown type	39	0.3	34	0.4	5	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Family history of hearing loss	18	0.2	16	0.2	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Assisted reproductive technology	18	0.2	18	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fertility treatment, unspecified	10	0.1	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No medical risk factors for this pregnancy	8,368	72.5	6,559	72.4	1,548	73.1	146	70.9	100	71.4	5	83.3

Note: For purposes of reporting medical history factors of the mother, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, hypertension, pre-pregnancy is comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Apgar Score

The Apgar score was developed by the late Virginia Apgar, M.D., as a standardized mechanism to assess the physical condition of newborns. The score considers five easily identifiable characteristics – heart rate, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex, and color.

Each characteristic is assessed and assigned a value from zero to two, with two being optimum. If the total score of these five components is seven or greater, a newborn is considered to be in good to excellent physical condition¹.

In 2006, 3.2 percent of South Dakota resident infants received five minute Apgar scores less than seven.

Considering race, 3.1 percent of white infants and 2.9 percent of American Indian infants received a five-minute Apgar score less than seven in 2006.

Characteristics of Labor and Delivery

Table 28, on the next page, lists the characteristics of labor and delivery in 2006 reported on South Dakota resident birth certificates. The four most prevalent characteristics in 2006 were epidural or spinal anesthesia with 51.9 percent, induction of labor with 31 percent, augmentation of labor with 21.6 percent and antibiotics during labor with 19.5 percent. Overall characteristics of labor and delivery were present in 74.5 percent of resident births in 2006.

Table 28
South Dakota Resident Live Births by
Characteristics of Labor and Delivery by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Epidural or spinal anesthesia	6,025	51.9	5,102	56.0	734	34.6	95	45.7	82	59.0	5	83.3
Induction of labor*	3,598	31.0	3,078	33.8	445	21.0	40	19.2	30	21.6	1	16.7
Augmentation of labor	2,508	21.6	2,038	22.4	384	18.1	48	23.1	37	26.6	1	16.7
Antibiotics during labor	2,266	19.5	1,788	19.6	397	18.7	41	19.7	38	27.3	1	16.7
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	776	6.7	543	6.0	197	9.3	24	11.5	9	6.5	3	50.0
Fetal intolerance	408	3.5	332	3.6	57	2.7	15	7.2	4	2.9	0	0.0
Steroids (glucocorticoids) for fetal lung maturation received by the mother prior to delivery	180	1.6	132	1.4	42	2.0	5	2.4	0	0.0	1	16.7
Non-vertex presentation	152	1.3	111	1.2	35	1.6	3	1.4	3	2.2	0	0.0
Chorioamnionitis diagnosed during labor	69	0.6	49	0.5	17	0.8	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
None of the above	2,958	25.5	2,077	22.8	784	36.9	59	28.4	31	22.3	1	16.7

Note: For purposes of reporting characteristics of labor and delivery, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, induction of labor is comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Obstetric Procedures

Table 29, below, shows obstetric procedures by race for 2006. Tocolysis was the top obstetric procedure used for all races. American Indian mothers had the highest

percent of tocolysis with 2.5 percent followed closely by whites with 2.2 percent. Black and Asian mothers both had fewer than 2 percent of tocolysis.

Table 29
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Obstetric Procedures by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Tocolysis*	258	2.2	199	2.2	53	2.5	4	1.9	2	1.4	0	0.0
External cephalic version-failed	36	0.3	29	0.3	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cervical cerclage	31	0.3	24	0.3	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
External cephalic version-successful	23	0.2	17	0.2	6	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No obstetric procedures	11,171	97.0	8,764	97.1	2,047	96.6	202	98.1	136	98.6	6	100.0

Note: For purposes of reporting obstetric procedures of the mother, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, tocolysis is comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Onset of Labor

Table 30, on the next page, displays the complications associated with the onset of labor by mother's race. The highest complication associated with onset of labor for whites was precipitous labor with 4.8 percent, while premature rupture of

membranes was the most frequent complication for American Indians at 4.7 percent. In 2006, 10.2 percent of births had a complication associated with the onset of labor.

Table 30
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Onset of Labor by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Precipitous labor (< 3 hours)*	549	4.8	437	4.8	92	4.3	11	5.3	6	4.3	1	16.7
Premature rupture of membranes	396	3.4	287	3.2	99	4.7	8	3.9	2	1.4	0	0.0
Prolonged labor (20 + hours)	289	2.5	231	2.6	49	2.3	7	3.4	2	1.4	0	0.0
None of the above	10,343	89.8	8,125	89.9	1,889	89.1	181	87.4	129	92.8	5	83.3

Note: For purposes of reporting onset of labor, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, precipitous labor is comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Maternal Complications

Table 31, below, illustrates the maternal complications by mother's race in 2006. The highest maternal complication in 2006 was third or fourth degree perineal laceration with 2.5 percent of births. Likewise, the highest maternal complication

for white, American Indian, black, and Asian mothers was third or fourth degree perineal laceration. Overall, maternal complications were present in 3.3 percent of resident births in 2006.

Table 31
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Maternal Complications by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	289	2.5	251	2.8	25	1.2	6	2.9	7	5.1	0	0.0
Maternal transfusion	50	0.4	24	0.3	23	1.1	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unplanned operating procedure following delivery	42	0.4	33	0.4	6	0.3	3	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Admitted to intensive care	15	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ruptured uterus	6	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unplanned hysterectomy	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
None of the above	11,129	96.7	8,720	96.6	2,062	97.4	194	94.2	131	94.9	6	100.0

Note: For purposes of reporting obstetric procedures of the mother, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Methods of Delivery

Table 32, on the next page, displays the method of delivery by mother's race from 2006. Vaginal birth was the largest method of delivery for all races. Primary C-section

was the second largest method of delivery for all races followed by repeat C-section methods.

Table 32
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Method of Delivery by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Vaginal (Total)*	8,321	71.0	6,501	70.5	1,568	73.6	144	69.2	92	63.9	4	66.7
Vaginal with no previous C-section	8,007	68.3	6,238	67.7	1,530	71.9	138	66.3	86	59.7	4	66.7
Vaginal after previous C-section	216	1.8	179	1.9	30	1.4	5	2.4	2	1.4	0	0.0
Vaginal (unknown previous types)	98	0.8	84	0.9	8	0.4	1	0.5	4	2.8	0	0.0
C-Section (Total)*	3,087	26.3	2,453	26.6	523	24.6	58	27.9	46	31.9	2	33.3
Primary C-section	1,924	16.4	1,545	16.8	304	14.3	37	17.8	34	23.6	2	33.3
Repeat C-section	1,145	9.8	890	9.7	219	10.3	21	10.1	12	8.3	0	0.0
C-section (unknown previous types)	18	0.2	18	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vacuum	802	6.8	665	7.2	110	5.2	10	4.8	16	11.1	0	0.0
Forceps	230	2.0	203	2.2	21	1.0	4	1.9	2	1.4	0	0.0

Note: For purposes of reporting methods of delivery, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, vaginal and total c-section are comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn

Table 33, below, shows abnormal conditions in newborns in 2006. In 2006, 14.3 percent of South Dakota resident live birth certificates reported abnormal conditions of the newborn. Racially, abnormal conditions were reported for 13.6 percent of white

infants while they were reported for 16.6 percent of American Indian infants. Overall, assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery was the most frequently reported condition in 2006 followed closely by NICU admission.

Table 33
South Dakota Resident Live Births by Abnormal Conditions of Newborn by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Assisted ventilation required immediately following delivery	997	8.5	716	7.8	248	11.5	24	11.4	9	6.4	0	0.0
NICU admission	986	8.4	753	8.2	194	9.0	25	11.8	11	7.8	1	16.7
Antibiotics received by the newborn for suspected neonatal sepsis	535	4.6	385	4.2	134	6.2	11	5.2	4	2.8	0	0.0
Assisted ventilation required for more than six hours	235	2.0	175	1.9	55	2.6	3	1.4	2	1.4	0	0.0
Newborn given surfactant replacement therapy	85	0.7	55	0.6	28	1.3	2	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	14	0.1	12	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Significant birth injury	13	0.1	11	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
None of the above	10,045	85.7	7,942	86.4	1,794	83.4	169	80.1	121	85.8	5	83.3

Note: For purposes of reporting abnormal conditions of newborn, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Congenital Anomalies

Congenital anomalies reported in 2006 are shown in Table 34, on the next page. The total number of infants with at least one anomaly in 2006 was 121 or a rate of 10.2

per 1,000 live births. The most frequently reported anomaly in 2006 was chromosomal disorder with 26 or a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 live births.

Table 34
South Dakota Resident Births with Reported Congenital Anomalies,
by Infant's Gender, 2006

	Total		Infant's Gender			
			Female		Male	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chromosomal disorder	26	2.2	13	2.2	13	2.1
Hypospadias	18	1.5	0	0.0	18	3.0
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	16	1.3	7	1.2	9	1.5
Cleft lip with or without a cleft palate	16	1.3	6	1.0	10	1.6
Cleft palate alone	14	1.2	7	1.2	7	1.2
Down syndrome (trisomy 21)*	14	1.2	7	1.2	7	1.2
Other craniofacial abnormality	12	1.0	9	1.5	3	0.5
Gastroschisis	9	0.8	3	0.5	6	1.0
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida*	5	0.4	2	0.3	3	0.5
Omphalacele	4	0.3	1	0.2	3	0.5
Limb reduction defect	4	0.3	1	0.2	3	0.5
Anencephaly*	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.3
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.3
None of the above	11,553	969.7	5,688	974.6	5,865	965.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births from 2006.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, down syndrome, meningomyelocele/spina bifida, and anencephaly are comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Table 35, below, displays congenital anomalies in 2006 by mother's race. Babies born to white mothers showed the highest congenital anomalies with hypospadias,

while babies born to American Indian mothers showed the highest anomalies with chromosomal disorder.

Table 35
South Dakota Resident Births with Reported Congenital Anomalies by Mother's Race, 2006

	Total		Race of Mother									
			White		American Indian		Black		Asian		Other	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Chromosomal disorder	26	0.2	14	0.2	11	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Hypospadias	18	0.2	18	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	16	0.1	12	0.1	4	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleft lip with or without a cleft palate	16	0.1	10	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cleft palate alone	14	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Down syndrome (trisomy 21)*	14	0.1	11	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other craniofacial abnormality	12	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gastroschisis	9	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meningomyelocele/Spina bifida*	5	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Omphalacele	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Limb reduction defect	4	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anencephaly*	3	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
None of the above	11,553	99.0	9,069	99.0	2,114	98.5	208	99.5	140	99.3	6	100.0

Note: For purposes of reporting congenital anomalies of the mother, multiple births (twins, triplets, etc.) are counted only as a single birth.

* According to the National Center for Health Statistics, down syndrome, meningomyelocele/spina bifida, and anencephaly are comparable with past years.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

